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(54) Information processing apparatus for executing format conversion

(57) An information processing apparatus comprises an encoder (10, 11, 12, 29) for encoding predetermined information into first video information  $ST_1$  based on a first format; an insertion section (10, 11, 12, 29) for inserting conversion information VOB<sub>U</sub>\_2NDREF\_EA, VOB<sub>U</sub>\_3RDREF\_EA, VOB<sub>U</sub>\_A\_SYNCA into the first video information, the conversion information being

used to encode the first video information into second video information  $ST_2$  based on a second format, the conversion information being free from influencing reproduction of the first video information based on the first format; and a recording section (10, 11, 12, 60, 64) for recording the first video information containing the conversion information on an information recording medium D.

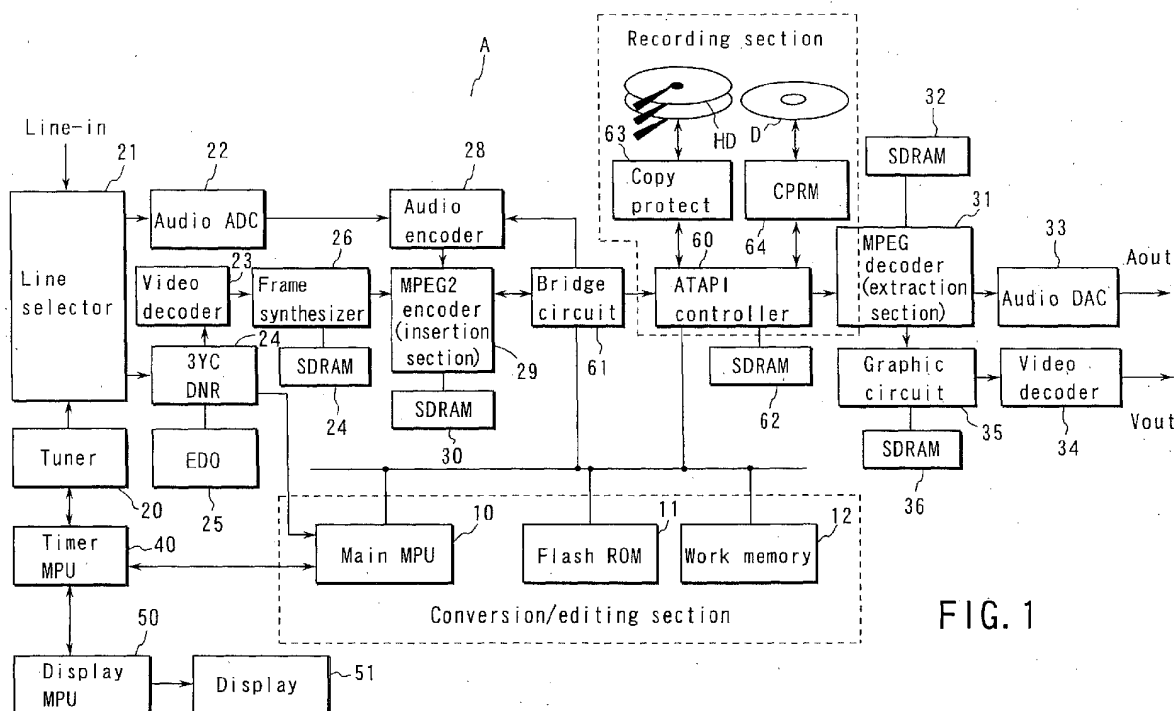


FIG. 1

## Description

**[0001]** The present invention relates to an information processing apparatus, and more particularly to an information processing apparatus in which processing information used for format conversion or editing processing is inserted in a video signal.

**[0002]** In accordance with the spread of, for example, DVDs (Digital Versatile Disks), video signals are now recorded/reproduced on/from disks or edited using various standards. When video signals are recorded by, for example, DVD recording/reproduction apparatuses, the DVD-VR (Video-Recording) standard (hereinafter referred to simply as the "VR standard") is utilized. On the other hand, in usual DVD reproduction apparatuses (DVD players), video signals recorded using the DVD-V (Video) standard (hereinafter referred to simply as the "V standard") are reproduced.

**[0003]** Thus, video signals recorded by DVD recording/reproduction apparatuses utilizing the VR standard cannot be reproduced by usual DVD players. If a user would like to reproduce, using a usual DVD player, a wedding videotape, for example, recorded on the basis of the VR standard, it is necessary to convert it into a video signal tape based on the V standard. However, there is no publication that specifies this conversion process in detail.

**[0004]** In the prior art, a data stream based on the VR standard cannot be reproduced by reproduction apparatuses based on the V standard, since the V standard and VR standard are not compatible with each other. Further, to convert VR-standard data into V-standard data, a large amount of calculation is required. To convert video data of, for example, about 2 hours, at least several hours are required.

**[0005]** It is an object of the invention to provide an information processing apparatus in which the information required for format conversion is recorded when a video signal stream that may be subjected to format conversion is recorded, in order to reduce the amount of calculation for conversion, thereby enabling conversion within a practical time period.

**[0006]** According to an aspect of the invention, there is provided an information processing apparatus which inserts conversion information, used for conversion of a first format into a second format, into predetermined information, when recording the predetermined information as video information based on the first format, comprising: an encoder which encodes the predetermined information into first video information based on the first format; an insertion section which inserts the conversion information into the first video information encoded by the encoder, the conversion information being used to encode the first video information into second video information based on a second format differing from the first format; and a recording section which record the first video information, in which the conversion information is inserted by the insertion section, on a storage ar-

ea of an information recording medium.

**[0007]** According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided an information processing apparatus which converts first video information based on a first format into second video information based on a second format with reference to conversion information inserted in the first video information based on the first format, comprising an extraction section which extracts the conversion information from the first video information based on the first format, in which the conversion information is inserted; and a conversion section which converts the first video information into second video information different from the first format, with reference to the conversion information extracted by the extraction section.

**[0008]** The information processing apparatus according to the first-mentioned aspect has an insertion section for inserting, when encoding input information into first video information, conversion information used to encode the first video information into second video information based on a second format, the conversion information being free from influencing reproduction of the first video information based on the first format. This conversion information is inserted into the first video information in consideration of future conversion of the first video information into the second video information. The resultant first information that contains the conversion information is recorded on a recording medium.

**[0009]** In the second-mentioned information processing apparatus, the inserted conversion information enables the first video information based on the first format to be reliably converted into the second video information in a practical time period. Therefore, if someone executes, using their own editing apparatus, format conversion on V-standard video data concerning, for example, a wedding ceremony obtained by a digital video camera, and downloads the resultant video data. (V standard) to a plurality of DVD-Rs, the video data, which can be reproduced by a usual DVD player, can be distributed to their acquaintances.

**[0010]** This summary of the invention does not necessarily describe all necessary features so that the invention may also be a sub-combination of these described features.

**[0011]** The invention can be more fully understood from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration example of an optical disk recording/reproduction apparatus having a format conversion function and editing function, according to a first embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a view useful in explaining the structures of the VR standard "VOBU" and V standard "VOBU" to be processed by the format conversion function employed in the first embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a views illustrating an example of

RDI\_PCK containing information for format conversion in which the first embodiment is characterized; FIG. 4 is a view illustrating NV\_PCK of the V standard obtained by the format conversion function of the invention;

FIG. 5 is a view illustrating a file configuration having ORG\_MNGR containing information for format conversion in which a second embodiment is characterized;

FIG. 6 is a flowchart useful in explaining the procedure of format conversion from the VR standard to the V standard, according to the second embodiment; and

FIG. 7 is a view useful in explaining address positions indicated by VOB\_2NDREF\_EA and VOB\_3RDREF\_EA used in the format conversion function of the invention.

**[0012]** Reference will now be made in detail to embodiments of the invention as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

#### <Configuration Example of Optical Disk Recording/Reproduction Apparatus>

**[0013]** FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration example of an optical disk recording/reproduction apparatus having a format conversion function and editing function, according to a first embodiment of the invention; FIG. 2 is a view useful in explaining the structures of the VR standard "VOBU" and V standard "VOBU" to be processed by the format conversion function employed in the first embodiment; FIG. 3 is a view illustrating an example of RDI\_PCK containing information for format conversion in which the first embodiment is characterized; FIG. 4 is a view illustrating NV\_PCK of the V standard obtained by the format conversion function of the invention; FIG. 5 is a view illustrating a file configuration having ORG\_MNGR containing information for format conversion in which a second embodiment is characterized; FIG. 6 is a flowchart useful in explaining the procedure of format conversion from the VR standard to the V standard, according to the second embodiment; and FIG. 7 is a view useful in explaining address positions indicated by VOB\_2NDREF\_EA and VOB\_3RDREF\_EA used in the format conversion function of the invention.

**[0014]** The entire operation of the optical disk recording/reproduction apparatus A shown in FIG. 1 is controlled by a main MPU 10 connected to a flash ROM 11 and work memory 12 via a data bus. A configuration for realizing a function for mainly recording video information on hard disks HD and optical disk D comprises a line selector 21 connected to a tuner 20 and line-in, audio AV converter 22 for receiving a signal from the selector 21, a video decoder 23 for receiving a video signal via a 3YCDNR 24 with an EDO 25, and frame synchronizer 26 with an SDRAM 27, which receives a frame signal

from the decoder 23. The configuration further comprises an audio encoder 28 for encoding an audio signal from the audio AD converter 22, and MPEG2 encoder 29 with an SDRAM 30, which receives a video signal from the frame synchronizer 26 and encodes an MPEG signal. The aforementioned hard disks HD and optical disk D, which record to-be-recorded video information, are connected to the configuration via a copy protect 63 and CPRM 64, respectively.

**[0015]** The tuner 20 is controlled by a timer MPU 40. Similarly, a display 51 is controlled by the timer MPU 40 and a display MPU 50.

**[0016]** A configuration for realizing a reproduction function comprises the aforementioned hard disk drive HD connected via the copy protect 63, and the optical disk D connected via the CPRM 64, which serve as video signal storage areas. This configuration further comprises an ATAPI controller 60 for processing a read video signal, MPEG decoder 31 with an SDRAM 32 for decoding a video signal supplied from the controller 60, graphic circuit 35 with an SDRAM 36, video decoder 34 for decoding a video signal supplied from the graphic circuit 35, and audio DA converter 33 for DA converting an audio signal supplied from the MPEG decoder 31. Further, a bridge circuit 61 is provided for interfacing the recording function with the reproduction function. The bridge circuit 61 is controlled by the main MPU.

**[0017]** The MPEG2 encoder 29 may contain an insertion section, and the MPEG decoder 31 may contain an 'extraction section. Furthermore, a conversion/editing section contains the main MPU 10, flash ROM 11, and work memory 12, and a recording section contains the hard disk drive HD, optical disk D, copy protect 63, DPRM 64 and ATAPI 60.

#### <First Embodiment>

**[0018]** A first embodiment of the invention is directed to an information processing apparatus for inserting format conversion information or editing information into a video data stream obtained before conversion, such as PDI\_PCK, and recording the resultant data. The first embodiment is also directed to an information processing apparatus for executing format conversion and editing processing.

**[0019]** In the optical disk recording/reproduction apparatus constructed as above, shown in FIG. 1, the main MPU 10 determines, when recording an MPEG stream, whether or not there is a possibility, in near future, of the stream being subjected to format conversion or editing processing. If there is, the information necessary for format conversion or editing processing is recorded together with the MPEG stream. It is necessary to record the information in an area in which the stream can be freely written without influencing reproduction.

**[0020]** When writing information to such an area in the stream, the main MPU 10 beforehand executes necessary setting in the MPEG encoder 29. Upon receiving

an instruction to start recording, the MPEG encoder 29 executes encoding while recording the information in the stream, using the set parameters.

**[0021]** FIG. 2 is a view useful in explaining the conversion from the VR standard to the V standard, which is an example of format conversion that the present invention executes. Specifically, FIG. 2 shows a V-standard stream, VOB<sub>U</sub> (ST<sub>1</sub>), and a V-standard stream, VOB<sub>U</sub> (ST<sub>2</sub>). The invention provides conversion information for converting VR-standard RDI\_PCK into V-standard NV\_PCK, which seems most difficult.

**[0022]** FIG. 3 shows an example of a specific structure of VR-standard RDI\_PCK. In this case, it is assumed that recorded VR-standard data will be converted into V-standard data in near future. The data, in which the invention is characterized, includes MNF ID as a flag indicative of whether or not the conversion information or editing information of the invention exists in a predetermined storage area, and VERSION indicative of the type of conversion information. The data also includes VOB<sub>U</sub>\_2NDREF\_EA as the final address of the second reference picture, VOB<sub>U</sub>\_3RDREF\_EA as the final address of the third reference picture, and VOB<sub>U</sub>\_A\_SYNCA as the address of A\_PCK containing an audio frame to be reproduced immediately after a video start time. These data items are used to construct V-standard NV\_PCK when format conversion is executed. FIG. 7 shows the address positions of VOB<sub>U</sub>\_2NDREF\_EA, VOB<sub>U</sub>\_3RDREF\_EA and VOB<sub>U</sub>\_A\_SYNCA in VOB<sub>U</sub>.

**[0023]** Further, in order not to shorten the time required for format conversion processing, but also to facilitate editing processing such as change of the order of a plurality of data streams, when a video time period is recorded, PIC\_TYPE0 is supplied as identification data that indicates the type of picture information to be edited, i.e., I or P or B, and PIC\_ADDR and PIC\_LENGTH that indicate the position and length of a picture, respectively, are supplied.

**[0024]** This enables the type of picture information to be specified, thereby realizing accurate editing processing.

**[0025]** In addition, the aforementioned MNF\_ID or VERSION can be also used as reference information for editing processing, as well as for format conversion processing.

**[0026]** FIG. 4 shows the structure of V-standard NV\_PCK, in which NV\_PCK\_SCR, NV\_PCK\_LBN, VOB<sub>U</sub>\_EA, VOB<sub>U</sub>\_1STREF\_EA, VOB<sub>U</sub>\_2NDREF\_EA, VOB<sub>U</sub>\_3RDREF\_EA, VOB<sub>U</sub>\_VOB\_IDN, VOB<sub>U</sub>\_C\_IND, C\_ELTM, A\_SYNCA and SP\_SYNCA indicate a time period contained in the navi-pack, the position of the navi-pack, the length of the vob-unit, the final address of the first reference picture, the final address of the second reference picture, the final address of the third reference picture, the ID of the vob-unit, the ID of a cell, the display time period in the cell, the address of audio data, and the address of a sub-picture corresponding to video, respectively.

**[0027]** If the final addresses of the first to third reference pictures VOB<sub>U</sub>\_1STREF\_EA, VOB<sub>U</sub>\_2NDREF\_EA and VOB<sub>U</sub>\_3RDREF\_EA are calculated, a lot of time is required. However, in the embodiment, they are supplied in advance as conversion information, which reduces the time required for actual format conversion.

(Description of Conversion Processing and Editing Processing)

**[0028]** Referring now to the flowchart of FIG. 6, a detailed description will be given of format conversion processing executed using video information in which conversion and editing information is inserted. In this example, a VR-standard stream recorded on a magnetic recording medium D is converted into a V-standard stream, and the resultant stream is recorded on an optical disk medium D.

**[0029]** Upon receiving an instruction to execute format conversion issued from a user, the optical disk recording/reproduction apparatus A reads a data stream of one pack, to be subjected to format conversion, from the hard disk drive HD into the work memory 12 (S12). After the read data pack is subjected to time stamp conversion (S13), the main MPU 10 determines whether or not it is RDI\_PCK (S14). If it is RDI\_PCK (YES at S14), it is necessary to convert the pack into NV\_PCK. Accordingly, the above-described conversion information, i.e., the address information VOB<sub>U</sub>\_2NDREF\_EA and VOB<sub>U</sub>\_3RDREF\_EA, is read from RDI\_PCK and stored in the work memory 12 (S15). The optical disk recording/reproduction apparatus A having a conversion function generates the conversion information and other information necessary to create NV\_PCK (S16), thereby creating NV\_PCK data in the work memory 12 (S17).

**[0030]** The PCK data obtained by conversion is recorded on the optical disk D via the ATAPI controller 60 (S18). The main MPU 10 determines whether or not any one of all the packs has been subjected to format conversion (S19). If one or more non-converted packs remain (YES at S19), the MPU returns to the step S12, thereby executing format conversion on the next pack.

**[0031]** After all the packs are subjected to format conversion (NO at step S19), the format conversion process is finished.

**[0032]** Similarly, the optical disk recording/reproduction apparatus A having an editing function executes the editing process. In other words, the apparatus A reads editing information in which the conversion information is inserted, and uses it to execute speedy and accurate editing process.

<Second Embodiment>

**[0033]** A second embodiment differs from the first embodiment in that, in the former, the conversion information used for format conversion and the editing information used for editing process, in which the invention is

characterized, are provided outside a video information stream.

[0034] FIG. 5 shows a file structure example. In the VR-standard case of FIG. 5, file ORG\_MNGR 106 is provided under Root 101, in addition to standard file DVD\_RTRAV 102, and file ORG\_MNGR.IFO 107 is provided under the file ORG\_MNGR 106. The file ORG\_MNGR.IFO 107 contains the conversion information and editing information.

[0035] Further, no data is stored in files VR\_MANGR.IFO 103, VR\_MANGR.VRO 104 and VR\_MANGR.BUP 105, which are provided under the standard file DVD\_RTRAV 102.

[0036] Thus, the conversion information and editing information are provided outside the standard data stream, which means that the influence upon the reproduction of the stream can be completely eliminated.

[0037] To provide a file outside the standard data stream, the main MPU 10 of the optical disk recording/reproduction apparatus A of FIG. 1 beforehand executes necessary setting in the MPEG encoder 29. Upon receiving an instruction to start recording, the MPEG encoder 29 stores, at regular intervals, necessary information into the SDRAM 30 in accordance with the set parameters, and informs the main MPU 10 of the interruption process. The main MPU 10 informed of the interruption process fetches necessary information from the SDRAM 30 and stores it into the work memory 12. When the information stored in the work memory 12 reaches a predetermined amount, it is recorded in a predetermined format on the storage areas of the hard disk drive HD and optical disk D via the file system.

[0038] As described above, in the invention, video data, for example, recorded on a DVD-RAM on the basis of the VR standard is subjected to format conversion for converting the VR standard to the V standard, so as to enable the video data to be reproduced by a usual DVD player. To facilitate the format conversion process, for example, the final addresses VOB\_2NDREF\_EA and VOB\_3RDREF\_EA of the second and third reference pictures of RDI, which require a large amount of calculation for conversion, are inserted into video information as prior data and recorded on, for example, an optical disk.

[0039] Moreover, in the invention, video information with conversion information necessary for format conversion is subjected to format conversion. This enables VR-standard video data to be converted into V-standard video data in a practical time period. If someone executes, using their own editing apparatus, format conversion on V-standard video data concerning, for example, a wedding ceremony obtained by a digital video camera, and downloads the resultant video data (V standard) to a plurality of DVD-Rs, the video data, which can be reproduced by a usual DVD player, can be distributed to their acquaintances.

## Claims

1. An information processing apparatus which inserts conversion information, used for conversion of a first format into a second format, into predetermined information, when recording the predetermined information as video information based on the first format, **characterized by** comprising:
  - an encoder (29) which encodes the predetermined information into first video information based on the first format;
  - an insertion section (29) which inserts the conversion information into the first video information encoded by the encoder, the conversion information being used to encode the first video information into second video information based on a second format differing from the first format; and
  - a recording section (HD, D, 60, 63, 64) which record the first video information, in which the conversion information is inserted by the insertion section, on a storage area of an information recording medium (HD, D).
2. An information processing apparatus according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the conversion information corresponds to the first format, and the insertion section inserts the conversion information into the first video information.
3. An information processing apparatus according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the conversion information corresponds to the first format, and the insertion section inserts the conversion information outside a data stream of the first video information.
4. An information processing apparatus according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the conversion information of the insertion section contains at least one of a flag indicating whether or not data exists, and information indicating a type of data.
5. An information processing apparatus according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the conversion information corresponds to the first format, and the insertion section inserts, into the first video information, the conversion information in the form of MNF1 of RDI\_PCK.
6. An information processing apparatus according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the conversion information corresponds to the first format, and the insertion section inserts, into the first video information, the conversion information in the form of a file other than a file contained in a DVD\_RTAV folder.
7. An information processing apparatus according to

claim 1, **characterized in that** the conversion information corresponds to the first format, and the insertion section inserts, into the first video information, the conversion information in the form of VOB<sub>U</sub>\_2NDREF\_EA and VOB<sub>U</sub>\_3RDREF\_EA.

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8. An information processing apparatus according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the conversion information corresponds to the first format, and the insertion section inserts, into the first video information, the conversion information in the form of A\_SYNCA.

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9. An information processing apparatus which converts first video information based on a first format into second video information based on a second format with reference to conversion information inserted in the first video information based on the first format, **characterized by** comprising:

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an extraction section (31) which extracts the conversion information from the first video information based on the first format, the first video information includes the conversion information; and

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a conversion section (10, 11, 12) which converts the first video information into second video information different from the first format, with reference to the conversion information extracted by the extraction section.

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10. An information processing apparatus according to claim 9, **characterized in that** the conversion information contains a flag indicating whether or not data exists, and information indicating a type of data, and the conversion section uses at least one of the flag and the information, thereby the conversion section converts the first video information into the second video information based on the second format different from the first format.

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11. An information processing apparatus according to claim 9, **characterized in that** the conversion information contains MNF1 of RDI\_PCK, and the conversion section uses the MNF1 of RDI\_PCK, thereby the conversion section converts the first video information into the second video information based on the second format different from the first format.

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12. An information processing apparatus according to claim 9, **characterized in that** the extracting means extracts the conversion information which is inserted as a file outside a data stream of the first video information.

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13. An information processing apparatus according to claim 9, **characterized in that** the conversion information contains VOB<sub>U</sub>\_2NDREF\_EA and

VOB<sub>U</sub>\_3RDREF\_EA, and the conversion section uses at least one of the VOB<sub>U</sub>\_2NDREF\_EA and VOB<sub>U</sub>\_3RDREF\_EA, thereby the conversion section converts the first video information into the second video information based on the second format different from the first format.

14. An information processing apparatus according to claim 9, **characterized in that** the conversion information contains A\_SYNCA, and the conversion section uses the A\_SYNCHA, thereby the conversion section converts the first video information into the second video information based on the second format different from the first format.

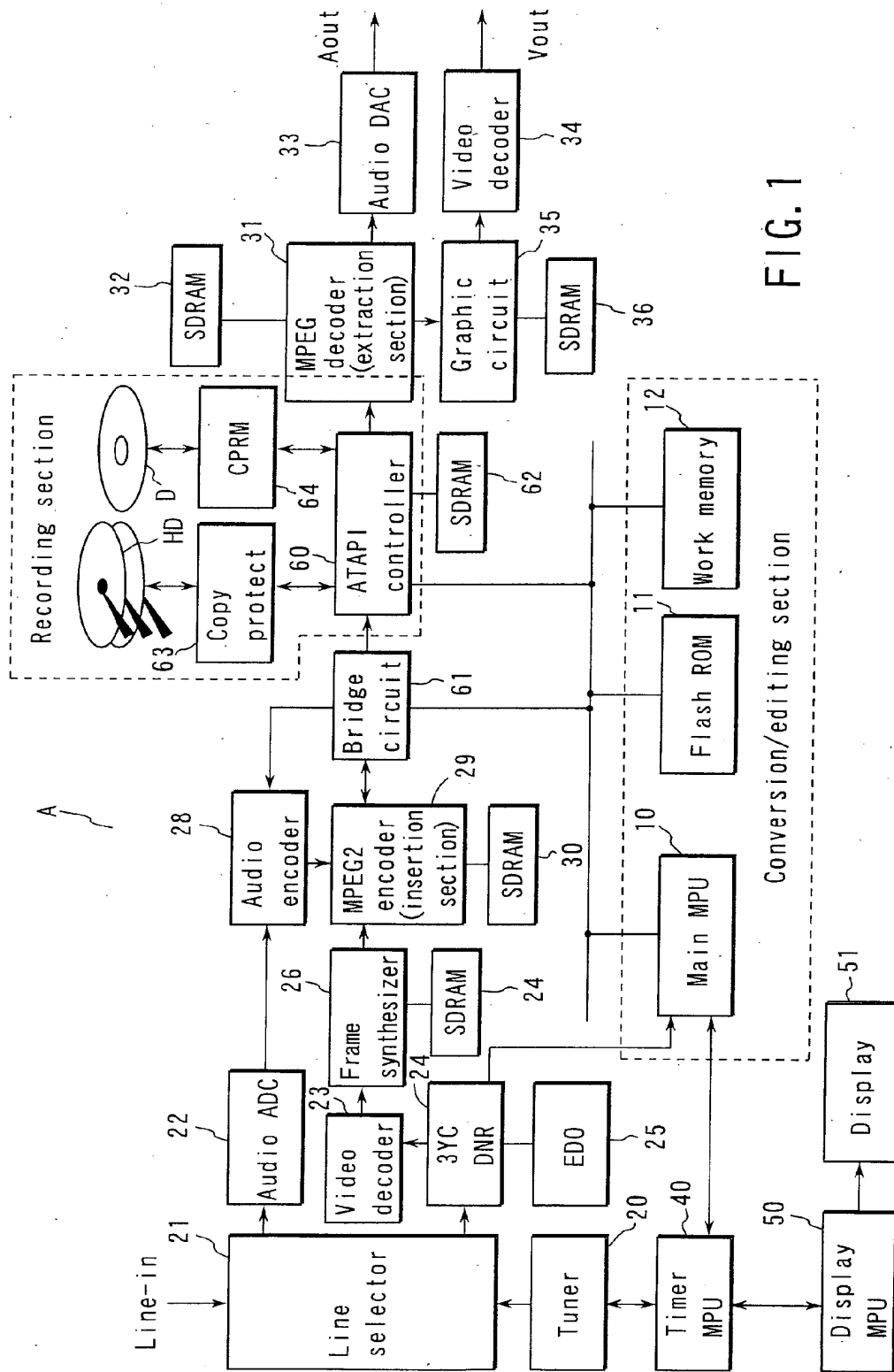


FIG. 1

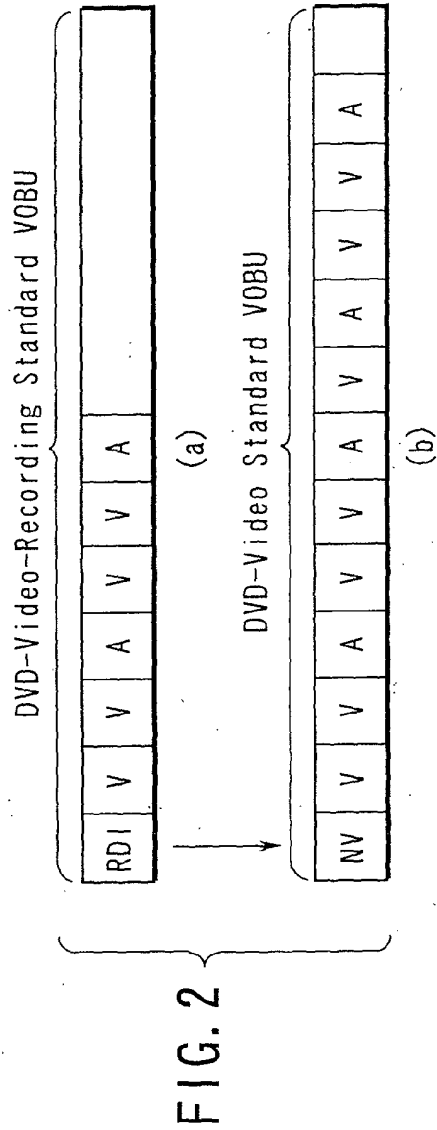


FIG. 2

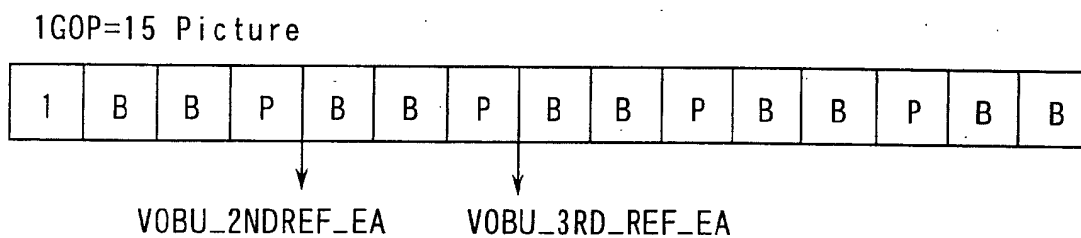
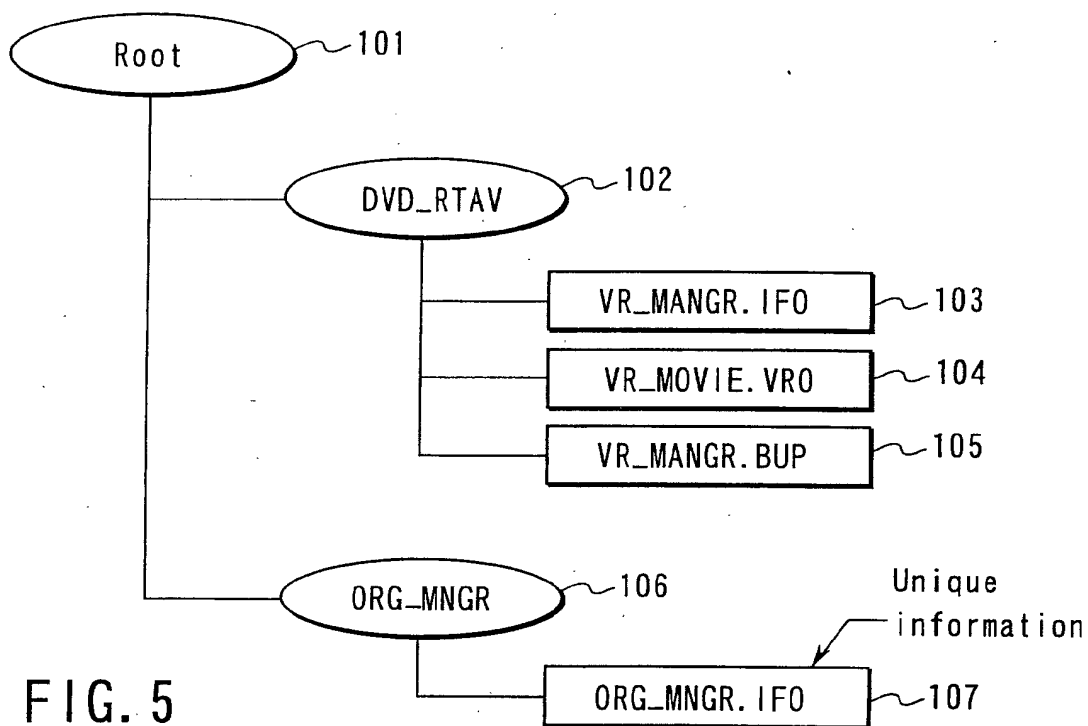
Field name	Contents	Byte length
(1) NV_PCK_SCR	SCR_base of NV_PCK	4 bytes
(2) NV_PCK_LBN	LBN of NV_PCK	4 bytes
(3) VOBU_EA	End address of VOB	4 bytes
(4) VOBU_1STREF_EA	End address of the first Reference Picture in VOB	4 bytes
(5) VOBU_2NDREF_EA	End address of the second Reference Picture in VOB	4 bytes
(6) VOBU_3RDREF_EA	End address of the third Reference Picture in VOB	4 bytes
(7) VOBU_VOB_IDN	VOB ID number of the VOB	2 bytes
reserved	reserved	1 bytes
(8) VOBU_C_IDN	Cell ID number of the VOB	1 bytes
(9) C_ELT	Cell Elapse Time	4 bytes
(10) A_SYNC 0 to 7	Target Audio pack (A_PCK) address	2 bytes × 8
(11) SP_SYNC 0 to 31	VOB start address for Target Sub-picture pack (SP_PCK)	4 bytes × 32

FIG. 4

RDI\_PCK

Field name	Byte length	Value	Contents
packet_start_code_prefix	3	00 00 01h	
stream_id	1	1011 1111b	private_stream 2
PES_packet_length	2	07D4h	
Private data area			
sub_stream_id	1	0101 000b	
RDI_GI/DCI_CCI			
RDI_GI	16		
DDI_CCI	8		
MNF(1979 byte)			
reserved	3	000000h	from DVD_VR format book
MNF_ID	32	→	"DVD-Video info" after this are blank "20h"
reserved	2	0000h	Alignment
VERSION	2	0100h	Version 1.0
reserved	3	000000h	Alignment
VOBU_2NDREF_EA	4		Final address of second reference picture for NV_PCK->DSI->DSI_GI->VOBU_2NDREF_EA
VOBU_3RDREF_EA	4		Final address of third reference picture for NV_PCK->DSI->DSI_GI->VOBU_3RDREF_EA
reserved	2	0000h	Alignment
VOBU_A_SYNCA	2		Address of A_PCK including audio frame reproduced immediately after video start time, for NV_PCK->DSI->SYNCA->A-SYNCA0
PIC_TYPE0	1		Type of picture data I, P, B
PIC_ADDR0	4		Start address of picture data
PIC_LENGTH0	4		Length of picture data
PIC2 ~ PIC13	:		
PIC_TYPE14	1		
PIC_ADDR14	4		
PIC_LENGTH14	4		
reserved	1790		

FIG. 3



**FIG. 7**

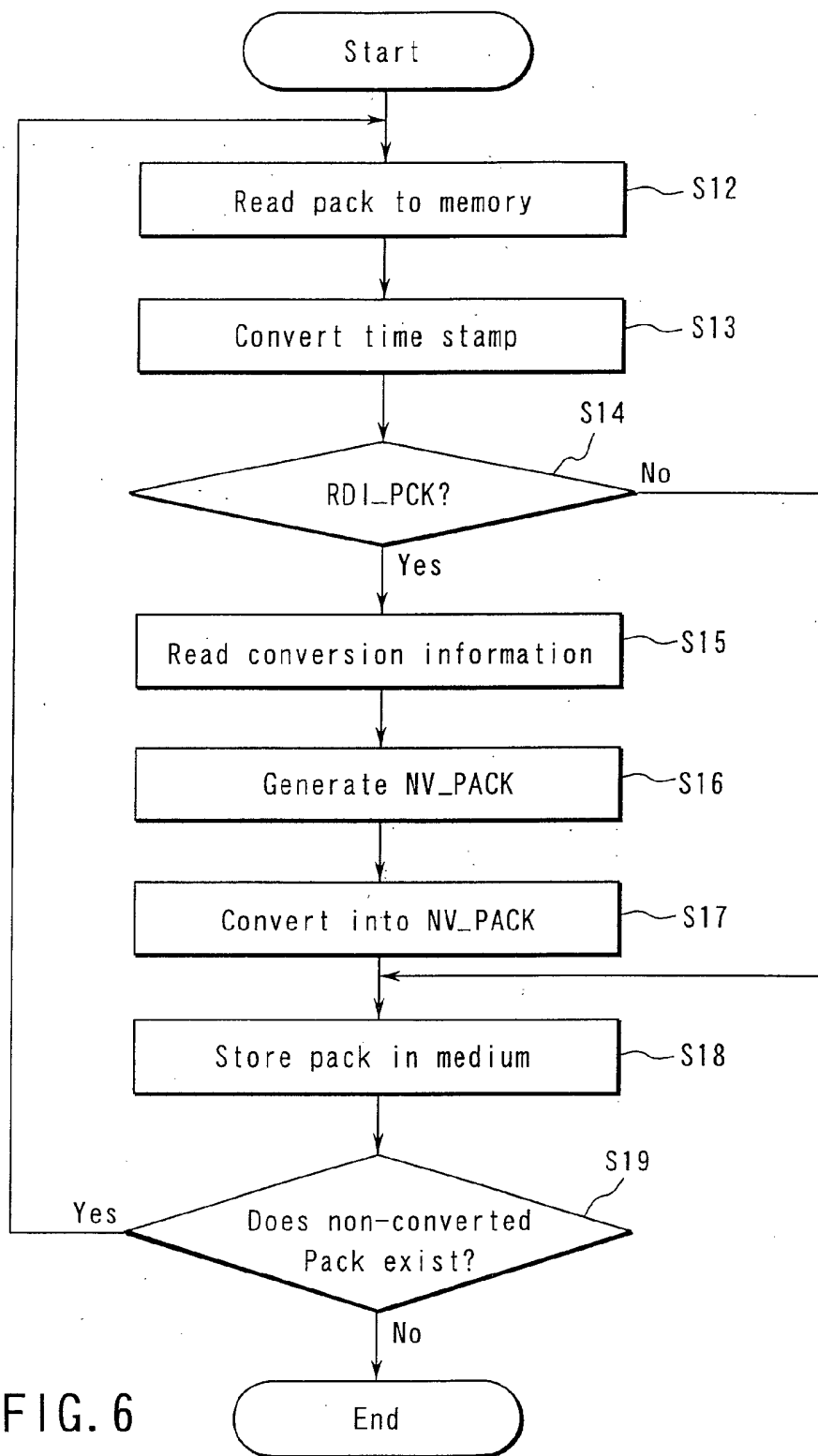


FIG. 6